

LOVELL CHEMICAL COMPANY

WATERTOWN 72, MASSACHUSETTS

4 April 1952

Dr. Joshua Lederberg
Dept. of Genetics
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wis.

Dear Dr. Lederberg:

I would greatly appreciate having a reprint of your paper "Replica plating and indirect selection of bacterial mutants" in Mar. 1952 J. Bact., if and when available.

I understand that samples of MILLIPORE FILTERS and DISPOSABLE PETRI DISHES have been sent you. The technique has the advantage of permitting transfer of colonies from one nutrient to another at will, without necessitating individual transfer.

The use of 2,3,5 triphenyl tetrazolium chloride (TPTZ) apparently shows up some types of variants when used with the filter. In the regular manufacturing control work we have noticed differences in appearance of the colonies. These differences appear as variations in rate of formation, degree and dispersion of color in the colonies. So far we have had too much to do to seriously follow up these variations. They are presumably similar to the variations found by other laboratories through the use of TPTZ.

We will be very interested in any results you may obtain with these filters and dishes and will appreciate your comments on their use.

The filters are preferably sterilized by autoclaving. The petri dishes cannot be autoclaved without being destroyed. If ethylene oxide is used for sterilization the petri dishes must be well aired. It has been found suitable to aerate by drawing air through the container for one hour at about 1/2 atmosphere pressure, or hr by aerating over night in relatively still air.

If you come to the Soc. Am. Bacteriologists meeting in Boston I should be glad to get in touch with you either at the meeting or at the plant.

Sincerely,
W.B. Krabek.
W.B. Krabek

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